

Sun. 31.—The 30th quorum of Seventy was organized in Nauvoo, with Sahel Sav-
 ags as senior president.

September.—One hundred and thirty-five teams were sent from Nauvoo to bring in the families and grain from the surrounding country.

The few Saints who still remained at Kirtland, O., were persecuted by their enemies, who took possession of the Temple.

The ship *Oregon* sailed from Liverpool, England, with a company of Saints bound for Nauvoo, Ill.

Wed. 10.—A mob attacked the house of Edmund Durfee, in Morley's Settlement, Hancock Co., Ill., turned the people out of doors, set fire to the buildings and threatened instant death to men, women and children. The mob then burned all the element and turned the inhabitants into the open air. Also a farming settlement called Green Plains, inhabited by about eighty members of the Church, was burned by the mob.

Mon. 15.—The mob drove Jacob Back-
 enstos, sheriff of Hancock County, from his home at Carthage.

Tues. 16.—The mob made an effort to kill the sheriff. In his defense, O. Porter Rockwell killed Frank A. Worrell, one of the leaders of the mob, who was an officer of the guard at Carthage jail when Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed.

Thurs. 18.—Sheriff Backenstos, with a posse consisting of some seven hundred men, surrounded Carthage, Ill., to make arrests, but the house-burners had fled. He also issued a proclamation to the mobbers to disperse, which, however, was not obeyed, as they went to Missouri and other places, preparing for new depredations.

Wed. 24.—As the persecutions in Hancock County continued to rage, the Saints commenced to leave their possessions in the smaller settlements and flee to Nauvoo for protection. The authorities of the Church made a proposition to the mob to have the Saints leave the State of Illinois the following spring.

Tues. 30.—General John J. Hardin arrived at Nauvoo with four hundred troops, pretending to hunt for criminals, but undoubtedly had other motives for his dilatory search of the Temple and other public buildings.

October. *Wed. 1.*—The Apostles at Nauvoo had an important consultation with General John J. Hardin, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, W. B. Warren and J. A. McDougal, commissioners from a convention held in Carthage, about the removal of the Saints.

Sun. 5.—The Nauvoo Temple was so far completed that a meeting, attended by five thousand people, was held in it.

Mon. 6.—The first general conference of the Saints for three years was commenced in the Temple, the Prophet Joseph having ordered that they should not hold another general conference until they could meet in that house. The conference continued for three days. Wm. Smith was dropped as an Apostle and Patriarch.

Sun. 12.—Wm. Smith was excommunicated from the Church at Nauvoo.

Sat. 25.—Major Warren came into Nauvoo with a body of troops and threatened to put the place under martial law. After he had left, the authorities of the Church sent E. A. Bedell and Bishop Geo. Miller with a communication to Gov. Thomas Ford. They informed him of Major Warren's threats and implored him to dismiss the troops under his command, as the Saints had more to fear from them than from the mob at large. The governor did not grant their request.

Sun. 26.—The 31st quorum of Seventy was partly organized at Nauvoo, with Edmund Durfee as senior president.

November.—Edmund Durfee was killed by the mob in Green Plains, Hancock Co., Ill. About the same time Joshua A. Smith was poisoned at Carthage.

Sun. 30.—The title story of the Nauvoo Temple was dedicated.

December. *Mon. 15.*—After laboring nearly one year and eight months on Tuhua, Elder Addison Pratt left that island to join Elder Benjamin F. Grouard, who had commenced a most successful missionary work on Anaa, one of the Tuamotu Islands.

Sun. 21.—The 32nd quorum of Seventy was organized at Nauvoo, with Geo. Mayer as senior president.

Tues. 23.—The famous "Bogus Brigham" arrest was made, the officers taking Elder Wm. Miller to Carthage, believing that they had captured Apostle Brigham Young.

Sat. 27.—A U. S. deputy marshal visited Nauvoo, again searching for the twelve and others, but failed to make any arrest. During this month many of the Saints received their blessings and endowments in the Nauvoo Temple.

1846.

Early in the year the Saints commenced to leave Nauvoo, fleeing from the mob, which later drove the remnants out and took forcible possession of the city. The Nauvoo Temple was dedicated, and many of the Saints received their endowments before going into the wilderness. While traveling through Iowa, the exiled Saints were called upon to raise five hundred men to participate in the war with Mexico. Winter Quarters as established on the Missouri river.

January.—The 33rd quorum of Seventy was organized with Albern Allen as senior president.

Tues. 13.—At a council held in the Nauvoo Temple, to take into consideration the means of organizing for the removal of the Saints, 140 horses and 70 wagons were reported ready for immediate service.

Fri. 16.—The ship *Liverpool* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 45 Saints, under the direction of Hiram Clark, bound for Nauvoo via New Orleans.

Thurs. 22.—Apostle Willford Woodruff sailed from Liverpool to return to America, because of the contemplated removal of

the Church to the mountains. Reuben Hedlock, with Thomas Ward and John Banks as counselors, succeeded him in the presidency of the British Mission.

Sat. 24.—A general meeting of the of-ficial members of the Church was held in the Nauvoo Temple, for the purpose of arranging the affairs of the Church, prior to its removal from Nauvoo.

Fri. 30.—The name was placed on the Nauvoo Temple. *Wed. 4.*—The Saints at Nauvoo commenced crossing the Mississippi river for the purpose of moving west. Charles Shumway was the first to cross the river.

The ship *Brooklyn* sailed from New York with 235 Saints on board. They were well supplied with implements of husbandry, and necessary tools for establishing a new settlement. They also took with them a printing press and materials, which afterwards were used in publishing the first newspaper issued in California.

Thurs. 5.—The 34th quorum of Seventy was organized at Nauvoo, with David W. Rogers as one of the presidents.

About the same time the 35th quorum of Seventy was organized.

Mon. 9.—A fire, which broke out in the Nauvoo Temple, was put out before it did much damage.

John E. Page was disellowshipped.

Tues. 10.—Joseph Young was appointed to preside over the Saints who remained at Nauvoo.

Sun. 15.—Apostles Brigham Young and Willard Richards, with their families, and Apostle Geo. A. Smith crossed the Mississippi river for the West. They traveled nine miles, and camped on Sugar Creek, where Pres. Young spent the following day organizing the camps of the Saints.

Tues. 17.—Apostle Heber C. Kimball arrived in the camp on Sugar Creek. Willard Richards was appointed camp historian and Wm. Clayton clerk.

Wed. 18.—President Young and a few others returned to Nauvoo, but rejoined the camp the following day.

Wed. 25.—Bishop George Miller and company were the first to leave the camp ground on Sugar Creek to travel westward.

Sat. 28.—A petition to the governor of Iowa, in which the Saints asked for protection while passing through the Territory, was approved by the Twelve. At this time the camp consisted of four hundred wagons, very heavily loaded. The teams were too weak for rapid journeying. Most of the families had provisions for several months, while some were quite destitute.

March.—During the month the camps of the Saints in Iowa traveled about one hundred miles. The roads were almost impassable most of the way, and the Saints weather being very windy and exposure, the weather being very windy and exposure.

Sun. 1.—The camps of the Saints made a general move from Sugar Creek and traveled five miles in a north-westerly direction.

Fri. 27.—At a council held at Apostle Parley P. Pratt's camp, near the east fork of Shoal Creek, the camps of the Saints

were more perfectly organized. Brigham Young was elected president over all the "Camps of Israel."

April.—The Saints in England suffered spiritually and financially on account of the Joint Stock Company business, which was urged upon them by speculating Elders.

Fri. 24.—The advance portion of the camps arrived at a place on the east fork of Grand river, 145 miles from Nauvoo, where the Saints called Garden Grove, where a temporary settlement was commenced for the benefit of the companies which should follow after.

Thurs. 30.—The Nauvoo Temple was dedicated privately, Elder Joseph Young offering the dedicatory prayer.

May. *Fri. 1.*—The Nauvoo Temple was publicly dedicated by Apostle Orson Hyde.

Sun. 10.—About three thousand Saints met in the Temple at Nauvoo. Apostle Willford Woodruff preached.

Mon. 11.—Part of the camps continued the journey from Garden Grove, and on the 18th arrived at the middle fork of Grand river, on the land of the Potawatomi Indians, where another temporary settlement was established, called Mount Pisgah. This was 172 miles from Nauvoo.

Thurs. 21.—A general council of the camps at Mount Pisgah had under consideration the subject of sending an exploring company to the Rocky Mountains that year. The subsequent call for the Mormon Battalion, however, made this impossible.

Sun. 31.—Elder Noah Rogers, recently returned from a mission to the Society Islands, died at Mount Pisgah, Iowa. His remains were the first interred in the burying ground at that place.

A three days conference convened in Manchester, England, in which the business of the Joint Stock Company was the main topic.

June.—Amos Fielding, who returned to Nauvoo this month, counted 302 west-bound wagons in three days. By this some idea may be formed of the number of teams on the road at that time.

Mon. 1.—Elder Jesse C. Little wrote an appeal to James K. Polk, President of the United States, in behalf of the Saints. He afterwards called on the President, Vice-President and several members of the cabinet.

A conference of the Church was organized on the Isle of Man, with Samuel J. Lees as president.

Tues. 2.—Pres. Brigham Young left Mount Pisgah and continued the journey westward.

Fri. 12.—Elder Jesse C. Little left Philadelphia for the West, accompanied by Col. Thos. L. Kane, who had decided to visit the camps of the Saints.

Sun. 14.—Pres. Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Geo. Miller and Parley P. Pratt arrived on the banks of the Missouri river, with their respective companies. Here a ferry boat was built soon afterwards, when some of the Saints commenced to cross the river.

Tues. 16.—The advance camps of the exiled Saints moved back to the bluffs across Mosquito Creek, and encamped near

Good water, about nine miles from the trading post. There they remained till the ferry boat was built.

Mon. 22.—At this date about five hundred wagons had arrived on the Missouri river; nine of the Apostles were already there.

Thurs. 25.—The ship *Brooklyn* arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, on its way to California.

Fri. 26.—Capt. James Allen, of the U. S. army, arrived at Mount Pisgah and had an interview with Apostle Wilford Woodruff and Pres. Wm. Huntington and council. He was the bearer of a circular to the "Mormons," making a requisition on the camps of the Saints for four or five companies of men, to serve as volunteers in the war with Mexico. Capt. Allen was advised to visit the authorities of the Church at Council Bluffs.

Sat. 27.—John E. Page was excommunicated from the Church.

Tues. 30.—Capt. Allen arrived at Council Bluffs, and on the following day he met with the authorities of the Church, showing his authority for raising five hundred volunteers from the camps of the Saints. The same day Pres. Young and Capt. Allen addressed the brethren who had assembled, and the general council voted unanimously to comply with the requisition from the government.

July.—The first number of *Prophets of Jubilee* (The Prophet of Jubilee) was published by Dan Jones, in Wales, as the Church organ in that country.

The Saints having continued to arrive from the East, there were now fourteen companies encamped on the bluffs near the Missouri river.

Fri. 3.—Pres. Brigham Young and others started for Mount Pisgah, where they arrived on the 6th, after having met eight hundred wagons and carriages.

Tues. 7.—Pres. Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Jesse C. Little addressed a meeting of the brethren at Mount Pisgah on the subject of raising a battalion to march to California. Sixty-six volunteers, Geo. W. Langley was sent to Garden Grove with a letter to the president brethren there upon the same subject. A similar communication was sent to Nauvoo.

Thurs. 9.—Pres. Brigham Young and others left Mount Pisgah for Council Bluffs, where they arrived on the 12th.

Sat. 11.—John Hill, Abihald N. Hill, Caleb W. Lyons, James W. Huntsman, Gardner Curtis, John Richards, Elisha Mallory and J. W. Phillips were severely whipped by mobocrats, while harvesting wheat twelve miles from Nauvoo.

Mon. 13.—In obedience to a call of the authorities of the camps of the Saints the men met at head-quarters on Mosquito Creek. Col. Thos. L. Kane, who had arrived in camp, and Capt. Allen were present. Pres. Young, Capt. Allen and others addressed the people in regard to furnishing the battalion. Four companies were raised on that day and the day following. The fifth company was organized a few days later.

At this time severe persecutions were again raging against the few remaining Saints at Nauvoo, and also against the

"new citizens" who had bought the property of the members of the Church, who had already left the city for the west.

Thurs. 16.—At a council of the twelve held at Council Bluffs, Ia., Ezra T. Benson was ordained an Apostle, and took the place of John E. Page, who had apostatized. Apostles Orson Hyde, Parley P. Pratt and John Taylor were appointed to go to England to set the Church in order there; Reuben Hedlock and Thomas Ward, who at that time presided over the British mission, were disestablished for disregard of counsel.

Four companies of the volunteers were brought together in a hollow square and mustered into service by their respective captains. They were interestingly addressed by several of the Apostles. A few days later (July 20th) they commenced their march towards Fort Leavenworth.

Fri. 17.—A number of men were selected to take care of the families of the volunteers.

Tues. 21.—A High Council was selected to preside in all temporal and spiritual matters at Council Bluffs.

Wed. 22.—The fifth and last company of the Mormon Battalion left the camps of the Saints and started for Fort Leavenworth.

Thurs. 23.—Samuel Boley, a member of the Mormon Battalion, died on the road to Fort Leavenworth.

Wed. 29.—The Mormon Battalion passed through St. Joseph, Mo.

The ship *Brooklyn*, with the Saints from the State of New York, arrived at Yerba Buena (now San Francisco), Cal.

August. 3d. 1.—The Mormon Battalion, now numbering 549 souls, including officers, privates and servants, arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

Fri. 7.—At a council of the Apostles it was decided that the brethren on the west side of the Missouri river should settle together. A municipal High Council, consisting of Alpheus Cutler, Winifred Farr, Ezra Chase, Jedediah M. Grant, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Chapp, Samuel Russell, Andrew Calhoun, Cornelius P. Loft, Daniel Russell, Elishah Eldredge and Thomas Grover, was appointed to superintend the affairs of the Church there.

A small company of Saints from Mississippi, under the direction of John Brown, arrived at Pueblo, on the Arkansas river, where it wintered, waiting till the following spring for the advance companies of the "Mormon" emigration.

Nov. 9.—The first meeting was held at Cutler's Park, where the exiled Saints at that time intended to spend the winter. The municipal High Council was accepted by the people and the place named Cutler's Park, in honor of Alpheus Cutler. This place, which now became the temporary headquarters of the camps, is three miles from the spot where Winter Quarters afterwards was built.

Thurs. 13.—Three companies of the Mormon Battalion began to move west from Ft. Leavenworth, after having received their arms, camp equipage, etc. On the 15th the other two companies took up the line of march.

—About this time the mobbers in Hancock County, Ill., concluded to drive the few remaining "Mormon" families from Nauvoo.

Nov. 23.—Col. James Allen, commander of the Mormon Battalion, died at Ft. Leavenworth. The command then devolved on Capt. Jefferson Hunt, as the ranking officer, but notwithstanding this, Lieut. A. J. Smith shortly after assumed the command.

September. 7th. 8.—Col. Thos. L. Kane left the camps of the Saints for the East.

Thurs. 10.—The few remaining Saints at Nauvoo, of whom only about one hundred and twenty-five were able to bear arms, were attacked by an armed mob, about eighteen hundred strong, who with five pieces of artillery bombarded the city for several days. The brethren organized for self-defense and stopped the mobbers about two miles from the city.

Fri. 11.—The mobbers were prevented from entering Nauvoo by the gallantry of the "Spartan Band," who fired on the enemy with cannons made of steamboat shafts.

A site for building winter quarters for the Saints was selected on the west bank of the Missouri river. Teams began to return to Nauvoo after the poor.

The Mormon Battalion reached the Arkansas river.

Sat. 12.—The battle of Nauvoo took place. Wm. Anderson, his son Augustus and Isaac Norris were killed, and others of the defenders were wounded. The mob forces, which again was driven back, also sustained considerable loss.

Wed. 16.—The enemy was driven back from Nauvoo the fourth time. Through the negotiations of one hundred citizens of Quincy, a treaty was completed, by which the Saints should be allowed to move away in peace.

Some of the families accompanying the Mormon Battalion left the main body on the Arkansas river, in care of Capt. Higgins, for Pueblo. About this time Alva Phelps, a member of the Battalion, died.

Thurs. 17.—The mob entered Nauvoo, and, notwithstanding the treaty, immediately drove out the Saints, and treated some of the brethren in a most brutal manner.

Nov. 20.—Norman Sharp, a member of the Mormon Battalion, accidentally shot himself in the arm and died a few days later, from the effect of the wound.

Tues. 22.—A partial reorganization of the Nauvoo Legion took place at Cutler's Park.

Wed. 23.—The Saints began to move to the new location for Winter Quarters.

Thurs. 24.—A conference was held at Putnam, Ana, at which 822 members of the Church in the Society Islands mission were represented.

Nov. 27.—The first public meeting at Winter Quarters was held. By this time most of the Saints had removed from Cutler's Park to Winter Quarters.

October.—Apostle Orson Hyde succeeded Reuben Hedlock as president of the

British Mission, and the Joint Stock Company was dissolved.

—Martin Harris and others, followers of the apostate James J. Strang, preached among the Saints in England, but could get no influence.

Fri. 2.—The Mormon Battalion reached Red river.

Sat. 3.—The Battalion was divided in two divisions, of which the first, containing the strongest and most able-bodied men, arrived at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 9th, and the second, containing the sick and the women, on the 12th.

Apostles Orson Hyde and John Taylor arrived at Liverpool, England, and immediately issued a circular to the British Saints, advising them to "patronize the Joint Stock Company no more for the present."

Wed. 7.—The teams which were sent back to help the poor away from Nauvoo, arrived at the Mississippi river, opposite Nauvoo.

Fri. 9.—The camp of the poor was organized and started for the West. Flocks of quails visited the camp and were easily caught. This was a providential supply of food for the suffering exiles.

Tues. 13.—Capt. P. St. George Cooke assumed command of the Mormon Battalion at Santa Fe, by order of General Kearney.

Wed. 14.—Apostle Parley P. Pratt and Elders Franklin D. Richards, Samuel W. Richards and Moses Martin arrived at Liverpool, England, from the camps of the Saints in the wilderness.

Sat. 17.—On this and the following day a general conference was held in Manchester, England, under the presidency of Apostles Hyde, Pratt and Taylor. Dan Jones reported one thousand Saints in Wales, and a conference was organized in Ireland, with Paul Jones as president.

Nov. 18.—The sick detachment of the Mormon Battalion, consisting of about ninety men, left Santa Fe for Pueblo, under command of Capt. James Brown.

Nov. 19.—The Battalion left Santa Fe for California. On the journey it suffered much from excessive marches, fatigue and short rations.

Tues. 27.—Milton Smith, a member of the Battalion, died on his way with the sick detachment to Pueblo.

November.—A memorial to the Queen of England "for the relief, by emigration, of a portion of her poor subjects," was circulated for signatures among the British Saints.

Tues. 3.—James Hampton, a member of the Mormon Battalion, died.

Wed. 4.—Milton Kelly, a member of the Battalion, died at Pueblo.

Tues. 10.—A detachment of fifty-five sick men of the Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant W. W. Willis, was separated from the main body and started back to Pueblo. Two days later John Green died.

Tues. 17.—Capt. Brown's sick detachment of the Battalion arrived at Pueblo.

Sat. 21.—John D. Lee and Howard Egan arrived at Winter Quarters, as messengers from the camps of the Mormon Battalion beyond Santa Fe.

—Joseph Wm. Richards, a member of the Mormon Battalion, died at Pueblo.

Fri. 27.—Capt. O. M. Allen with the remainder of the sick camp from Nauvoo, arrived at the east bank of the Missouri river.

Sat. 28.—Elijah Freeman and Richard Carter, members of the Battalion (Leut. Willis' detachment), died, and were buried by their comrades four miles south of Secora, on the Rio Grande.

—The main body of the Battalion reached the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

December.—Winter Quarters, afterwards known as Florence, Nebraska, consisted at this time of 538 log houses and 83 sod houses, inhabited by 3,483 souls, of whom 334 were sick and 75 were widows. There were 814 wagons, 145 horses, 29 mules, 388 yoke of oxen and 463 cows. The place was divided in 22 Wards, each presided over by a Bishop. The Ward on the east side of the river contained 210 souls.

—The Saints on the banks of the Missouri river made great exertions to provide themselves with shelter and food for the winter. Notwithstanding this, there was much privation and suffering among them.

—The presidency of the Church in England published a balance sheet of the Joint Stock Company, showing that the Saints had been swindled and their means squandered by officers of the company.

Fri. 11.—The Mormon Battalion had an extraordinary encounter with wild buffaloes on the San Pedro river.

Fri. 18.—The Battalion left Tucson. During the remainder of the month it suffered almost beyond human endurance from overmarching, and want of food and water.

Sun. 20.—Capt. Willis' detachment of the Battalion joined the detachments of Captains Brown and Higgins at Pueblo.

Tues. 22.—The Battalion arrived at the Pima village, and encamped the following day by a village of Maricopa Indians.

1847.

The Mormon Battalion arrived in California, and the company of Pioneers, under the leadership of Pres. Brigham Young, crossed the plains and mountains to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, where they founded Great Salt Lake City. After the return to the Missouri river the First Presidency of the Church was reorganized. About two thousand souls and nearly six hundred wagons arrived in G. S. L. Valley in the fall.

January.—The committee who had been appointed to settle up the Joint Stock Company business in England were able to pay one shilling and three pence on the pound of capital stock paid in.

Fri. 8.—The Mormon Battalion reached the mouth of the Gila river. Two days later (10th) it crossed the Colorado.

Thurs. 14.—A revelation was given through Pres. Brigham Young, at Winter Quarters, showing the will of the Lord concerning the camps of Israel (Doc. and

Cov., Sec. 136); in accordance with which the Twelve Apostles proceeded to organize the camps by appointing captains of hundreds and fifties. The captains were directed to organize their respective companies.

Tues. 19.—John Perkins, a member of the Mormon Battalion, died at Pueblo.

—Apostles Parley P. Pratt and John Taylor and a small company of Saints sailed from Liverpool, England, bound for New Orleans, but were on account of storms obliged to return to Liverpool, after nine days of rough sailing.

Sat. 23.—Orson Spencer arrived at Liverpool, England, to preside over the British Mission as successor to Apostle Orson Hyde. Elder Franklin D. Richards had had temporary charge of the mission.

Wed. 27.—The Mormon Battalion arrived at San Luis Rey, a deserted Catholic mission, and from a neighboring bluff first saw the Pacific Ocean.

Fri. 29.—The Battalion arrived at a point near San Diego, Cal.

February. *Mon. 1.*—The Battalion was ordered back to San Luis Rey, where it rested a short time.

—Apostles Parley P. Pratt and John Taylor again sailed from Liverpool, bound for New Orleans, where they landed March 10th.

Mon. 15.—John H. Tippetts and Thomas Woolsey arrived at Winter Quarters, as messengers from the Battalion boys at Pueblo, after extreme sufferings on the journey.

Tues. 23.—Apostle Orson Hyde sailed from Liverpool, England, returning to America. He arrived at New York April 6th, and at the camps of the Saints, on the Missouri river, May 12th.

Sun. 28.—Arnold Stevens, a corporal in the Mormon Battalion, died at Pueblo.

March.—At this time Winter Quarters contained 41 blocks, 820 lots, 700 houses, 22 wards, etc.

Thurs. 4.—Thomas Ward, formerly president of the British mission, died in England.

Mon. 15.—Company B of the Mormon Battalion was ordered from San Luis Rey to garrison San Diego.

Fri. 19.—Most of the Mormon Battalion, except company B, (which was stationed as a garrison at San Diego), left San Luis Rey for Pueblo de los Angeles, where it arrived on the 23rd.

Sun. 28.—After nearly three years missionary labors in the Society Islands mission, Elder Addison Pratt sailed from Paapeete, Tahiti, per ship *Providence*, on his return to America, leaving Benjamin F. Grouard in charge of the mission.

Mon. 29.—A number of the Pioneers at Winter Quarters reported themselves ready to start for the mountains.

—About that time David Smith, of the Mormon Battalion, died at San Luis Rey.

April. *Mon. 5.*—Apostle Heber C. Kimball moved out four miles from Winter Quarters, with six teams, and formed a nucleus to which the company of Pioneers could gather.

Thurs. 8.—Apostle Parley P. Pratt returned to Winter Quarters from his mission to England.

Sat. 10.—M. S. Blanchard, of the Mormon Battalion, died at Pueblo.

Sun. 11.—Company C of the Mormon Battalion was ordered to the Cajon Pass, about forty-five miles east of Los Angeles.

Wed. 14.—Pres. Brigham Young and his brethren of the Twelve left Winter Quarters for the Rocky Mountains. They joined the Pioneer camp near the Elkhorn river.

Thurs. 16.—The Pioneer company was organized. It consisted of 73 wagons, 143 men, 3 women and 2 children—148 souls.

Sat. 24.—The Mormon Battalion was ordered to erect a fort on a hill near Los Angeles.

Tues. 27.—Mrs. Hunter, wife of Captain Jesse D. Hunter, of the Battalion, died at San Diego, Cal.

May. *Tues. 11.*—Albert Dunham, of the Battalion, died at San Diego, from an ulcer on the brain.

Thurs. 13.—Gen. Stephen F. Kearney left Los Angeles for Ft. Leavenworth, accompanied by about fifteen brethren of the Battalion. The general and four of the men went by water and the rest by land to Monterey.

Mon. 24.—The sick detachments of the Battalion which had wintered at Pueblo, took up the line of march for California.

Mon. 31.—Gen. Stephen F. Kearney's detachment of the Battalion left Monterey and traveled by way of the Sacramento Valley, over the Sierra Nevadas, via Ft. Hall, Soda Springs, and the Platte River, where it met several companies of Saints, going west, and arrived at Ft. Leavenworth in August.

June. *Tues. 1.*—The Pioneers arrived at Ft. Laramie. A company of Saints, numbering seventeen persons, who had left the State of Mississippi the previous year, joined the Pioneers at that place. It was a part of the company who had wintered at Pueblo; the remainder of it came on with Capt. Brown's detachment of the Battalion.

Thurs. 3.—The Pioneers crossed the North Fork of the Platte river at Ft. Laramie, having traveled on the left bank of the Platte, from the Elkhorn to that point.

Fri. 11.—Amasa M. Lyman, who had been sent back from the Pioneer camp, and other Elders, met the sick detachment of the Mormon Battalion on Pole Creek.

Mon. 14.—The Pioneers recrossed the Platte river from its south to north side, 124 miles west of Ft. Laramie.

—The first company of emigrating Saints was organized at Elkhorn river for journeying west, and on the 19th about five hundred and seventy-five wagons from Winter Quarters had crossed the "Horn."

Wed. 16.—Capt. Brown's detachment of the Mormon Battalion reached Ft. Laramie, and continued the following day westward, intending, if possible, to overtake the Pioneers, who had passed twelve days before.

Sun. 20.—Thomas Smith was arrested and imprisoned at Covington, Warwickshire, England, for having cast out evil spirits. After examination, he and Richard Currell, the subject of administration, were dismissed, there being no cause of action.

Sun. 27.—The Pioneers crossed the

South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. On the following day they met Capt. James Bridger who considered it imprudent to bring a large population into the Great Basin, until it could be ascertained that grain could be raised there. So sanguine was he that it could not be done, that he said he would give one thousand dollars for the first ear of corn produced there.

Tues. 29.—Henry W. Bigler and others of the Mormon Battalion, stationed at San Diego, cleared the first yard for moulding brick in California.

Wed. 30.—Samuel Brannan, on his way from California, met the Pioneers at Green river, with news from the Saints who went out in the ship *Brooklyn* the year previous.

July. *Sun. 4.*—Thirteen men of Capt. Brown's detachment of the Mormon Battalion, overtook the Pioneers on Green river.

Wed. 7.—The Pioneers arrived at Fort Bridger.

Tues. 13.—The Pioneers were encamped at the head of Echo Canyon; Apostle Orson Pratt was appointed to take 23 wagons and 42 men and precede the main company of Pioneers into Great Salt Lake Valley.

Thurs. 15.—Company B of the Mormon Battalion joined the main body at Los Angeles.

Fri. 16.—The Battalion was honorably discharged at Los Angeles.

Tues. 20.—Eighty-one of the members of the Battalion re-enlisted for six months at Los Angeles. Four days later they were ordered to San Diego, where they arrived on Aug. 2nd, and were stationed as a provost guard to protect the citizens from Indian raids, etc. Those who did not re-enlist, organized into companies for traveling, and a few days later took up the line of march towards the East.

Wed. 21.—The advance company of the Pioneers camped in Emigration Canyon, went into the valley, and a circuit of about twelve miles was made before they got back to camp at 9 p. m.

Thurs. 22.—The advance company of Pioneers entered Great Salt Lake Valley and camped on Canyon Creek.

Fri. 23.—The advance company moved about three miles and camped on what was subsequently known as the 8th Ward Square of Salt Lake City. Apostle Orson Pratt called the camp together, dedicated the land to the Lord, invoked his blessings on the seeds about to be planted, and on the labors of the Saints in the valley. The camp was organized for work. The first successful plowing was done by Wm. Carter. A company commenced the work of getting out water for irrigation. Pres. Brigham Young, who was sick, and those with him, encamped at the foot of the Little Mountain.

Sat. 24.—Pres. Young entered Great Salt Lake Valley and joined the main body of Pioneers at 2 p. m. Not a member of the company had died on the journey.

Sun. 25.—Religious services were held for the first time in Great Salt Lake Valley. Geo. A. Smith preached the first public discourse and the Sacrament was administered there for the first time.

Mon. 26.—Pres. Young and others ascended what is now known as Ensign Peak, north of Salt Lake City, and named it.

Tues. 27.—Some Ute Indians visited the Pioneer camp. The Twelve and a few others started west from the Pioneer camp on an exploring expedition. Crossing the stream which forms the outlet of Utah lake, they named it the Jordan river, and then proceeded to Black Rock, eighteen miles further, where the company took a bath in the lake.

Wed. 28.—The exploring party returned to camp, a council was held and the Temple Block located.

Thurs. 29.—The detachment of the Mormon Battalion, which had wintered at Pueblo, on the Arkansas river, under Capt. James Brown, arrived in G. S. L. Valley, accompanied by the Saints from Mississippi. This increased the number in camp to about four hundred souls.

August. Mon. 2.—The survey of a city was commenced in G. S. L. Valley.

Wed. 4.—Twenty-seven of the re-enlisted Battalion boys were ordered to San Luis Rey, Cal., to protect the mission property.

Thurs. 6.—The Apostles in G. S. L. Valley renewed their covenants by baptism, and the rest of the company soon after followed their example.

Mon. 9.—Catharine C. Steele, wife of John Steele, of the Battalion, gave birth to a female child who was named Young Elizabeth Steele. She was the first white child born in the Valley.

Tues. 10.—The building of the "Old Fort" was commenced by the Pioneers in G. S. L. Valley on what is now known as the Pioneer Square, Sixth Ward, Salt Lake City.

Wed. 11.—Milton H. Therkill, three years old, was accidentally drowned near the Pioneer camp. This was the first death among white people in G. S. L. Valley.

Wed. 18.—Nearly half of the Pioneers left G. S. L. Valley with ox teams, on their return to Winter Quarters for their families.

Thurs. 20.—The returning Battalion boys arrived on the Sacramento river. On the 24th they reached a settlement of white people, and received the first news of the Saints settling in G. S. L. Valley.

Sat. 21.—Albert Carrington, John Brown and Wm. W. Trust ascended to the summit of the Twin Peaks, the highest mountain near G. S. L. Valley.

Sun. 22.—At a special conference held in G. S. L. Valley, the city, which had been commenced by the Pioneers, was named Great Salt Lake City; the river Jordan and the mountain streams on the east side of the Valley were also named.

Thurs. 26.—The second company of re-turning Pioneers left G. S. L. Valley for Winter Quarters to forward the emigration, where they arrived Oct. 31st. On their trip they met several companies of Saints who followed in the track of the Pioneers. Between six and seven hundred wagons, with about two thousand souls, arrived in the Valley that fall. When the Pioneers left for Winter Quarters, the colonists in the Valley had laid off a fort, built

27 log houses, plowed and planted 84 acres with corn, potatoes, beans, buckwheat, turnips, etc.

September.—The members of the Mormon Battalion who had returned to California from the Truckee river were employed by Capt. John A. Sutter, digging mill-races and erecting mills, near the place where Sacramento City now stands.

Thurs. 3.—The returning Battalion boys, having crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains, reached the place where the unfortunate Hastings company had perished the previous winter. A number of human bodies were yet lying unburied on top of the ground. Henry P. Hoyt died.

A few days later the soldiers were met by Samuel Brannan, James Brown and others, on the Truckee river. Brannan brought word from Pres. Brigham Young for those who had no means of subsistence to remain in California, and work during the winter, and come to the Valley in the spring. About half of the company then returned to California.

Wed. 8.—Sergeant Lafayette N. Frost, of the re-enlisted Mormon Battalion company, died at San Diego.

Mon. 20.—Harriet P. Young, wife of Lorenzo D. Young, gave birth to a male child, which was subsequently named Lorenzo Dow. He died March 22, 1848. This was the first white male child born in G. S. L. Valley. *29 Sep Ed Hunter Co arrived SL*

October. Sun. 3.—The Saints in G. S. L. Valley were organized into a Stake of Zion with John Smith as president and Charles C. Rich and John Young as counselors. Selections for a High Council were also made. Charles C. Rich was elected chief military commander in the Valley.

Sat. 16.—Those of the discharged Battalion boys who did not return to California arrived in G. S. L. City.

Mon. 18.—Thirty-two of the Battalion boys, who were anxious to meet their families at Winter Quarters, left G. S. L. City for that place, where they arrived Dec. 18th, after a hard journey.

November.—Capt. James Brown returned to G. S. L. Valley from a visit to California, bringing about \$5,000 in gold.

Thurs. 5.—Neal Donald, one of the Battalion boys who had re-enlisted, died at San Diego.

December.—Apostle Parley P. Pratt and others visited the Utah lake, where they launched a boat.

Sun. 5.—At a council of the Apostles held in the house of Apostle Orson Hyde, (attended by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Hyde, Willard Richards, Wilford Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, Amasa M. Lyman and Ezra T. Benson), Brigham Young was unanimously elected President of the Church, with authority to nominate his Counselors, which he did by naming Heber C. Kimball as his first and Willard Richards as his second Counselor.

Mon. 6.—John Smith, the Prophet's uncle, was chosen of the Council of the Apostles, as Patriarch to the whole Church.

Sat. 11.—Philemon C. Merrill, with fifteen others of the Mormon Battalion, arrived at Winter Quarters; they left G. S. L. City Oct. 8th.

Thurs. 23.—The Twelve issued an important epistle from Winter Quarters to all the Saints, announcing, among other things, that emigration could be recommenced.

Thurs. 24.—A general conference of the Church was commenced in a log Tabernacle erected by the Saints on the east side of the Missouri river (on the present site of Council Bluffs). It lasted four days. On the last day (Dec. 27th) Brigham Young was unanimously sustained as President of the Church, with Heber C. Kimball as his first and Willard Richards as second Counselor. John Smith was sustained as presiding Patriarch to the Church.

1848.

Gold was discovered in California by members of the Mormon Battalion. Winter Quarters was vacated and most of the Saints who had spent the winter there re-moved to Great Salt Lake Valley. About one thousand wagons arrived in the Valley during the year, with immigrating Saints. Ogden was founded by Capt. James Brown and others. Many extraordinary and miraculous cases of healing strengthened the faith of the Saints in the British Isles.

January. Mon. 24.—Gold was discovered in Sutter's mill race, which has been dug by the Mormon Battalion boys. This discovery soon put the whole country in a fever of excitement.

February.—Nathaniel Thos. Brown, one of Pres. Brigham Young's Pioneer corps, was shot and killed at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Wed. 2.—By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico, Upper California, including what is now Utah, was ceded to the United States.

Sun. 20.—The ship *Garnett* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 120 Saints, bound for G. S. L. Valley, under the direction of Franklin D. Richards. It arrived at New Orleans about April 19th, whence the company proceeded up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Winter Quarters, and thence commenced the journey across the plains.

March.—About this time Davis County was settled by Patterline Sessions, who located the settlement subsequently called Bountiful.

Mon. 6.—The G. S. L. City fort contained 423 houses and 1,671 souls. The adjoining farming field consisted of 5,133 acres of land, of which 875 acres were sown with wheat.

Thurs. 9.—The ship *Sailor Prince* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 80 Saints, under the direction of Moses Martin.

Tues. 14.—The re-enlisted company of the Mormon Battalion was disbanded at San Diego, and on the 25th twenty-five men, with Henry G. Boyle as captain, started for G. S. L. Valley, where they arrived June 5th.

April. Thurs. 6.—At a conference held in the log Tabernacle (Miller's Hollow), on the east side of the Missouri river, the settlement at that place was called Kanabville, in honor of Col. Thomas L. Kane.

Thurs. 20.—Elder Mephibosheth Shrive died of consumption on the steamer *Nippon*, near the mouth of the Ohio river, on his way to St. Louis, Mo.

May.—A company of Saints from Great Britain arrived at Winter Quarters.

Tues. 9.—Twenty-two wagons—the first of the season—left Winter Quarters for the Valley and traveled twenty-seven miles to the Elkhorn river.

Thurs. 11.—Apostle Orson Pratt left Winter Quarters on a mission to England.

Thurs. 26.—Pres. Brigham Young left Winter Quarters for the second time for G. S. L. Valley.

Wed. 31.—At Elkhorn river, Pres. Young commenced to organize the immigrating Saints into companies of hundreds, fifties and tens.

June.—In the commencement of this month Pres. Young broke camp at the Elkhorn and started for G. S. L. Valley, with a company consisting of 1,229 souls and 397 wagons. He was followed by Heber C. Kimball's company of 662 souls and 226 wagons, and Willard Richards's company, consisting of 526 souls and 169 wagons. The last wagons left Winter Quarters July 3rd, leaving that place almost destitute of inhabitants.

Myriads of big crickets came down from the mountains into G. S. L. Valley, and began to sweep away fields of grain and corn. The grain, however, was mostly saved by the arrival of immense flocks of sea gulls, which devoured the crickets.

Tues. 6.—Capt. James Brown entered into negotiations with Miles M. Goodyear, an Indian trader, located on the present site of Ogden City, for the purchase of all the lands, claims and improvements, owned by Goodyear, by virtue of a Spanish grant. Brown paid \$3,000 for the improvements, and soon after located himself on the Weber.

Sat. 24.—Captain Daniel Browett, Daniel Allen and Henderson Cox, three of the Battalion boys, left Sutter's Fort, Cal., on an exploring trip across the Sierra Nevada Mountains. A few days later they were killed and their bodies terribly mutilated by Indians.

July. Sun. 2.—About thirty-seven of the Battalion boys, who had spent the winter and spring in the Sacramento Valley, Cal., commenced their eastward journey from Pleasant Valley, fifty miles from Sutter's Fort, with 16 wagons, bringing with them two cannons. After a dangerous and adventurous journey they arrived in G. S. L. City, Oct. 1st.

Sat. 22.—Patriarch Asahel Smith died at Iowaville, Wapello Co., Iowa.

Wed. 26.—Apostle Orson Pratt and family arrived in England from Winter Quarters.

August.—Apostle Orson Pratt succeeded British mission.

Wed. 9.—The G. S. L. City fort contained 450 buildings and 1,800 inhabitants. There were three saw mills and one tem-

poetry flouring mill running, and others in course of construction.

Thurs. 10.—The Saints in G. S. L. City had a feast to celebrate the first harvest gathered in the Great Basin.

Sun. 13.—At a general conference, held in Manchester, England, on this and the following day, 28 conferences and 350 branches, with a total of 17,302 members were represented in the British mission. Wm. Howell was called to go to France to open up a missionary field in that country.

September. Thurs. 7.—The ship *Evie's Queen* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 232 Saints, under the direction of Simeon Carter, bound for St. Louis, where the emigrants arrived Nov. 6th. Most of them remained there during the winter.

Mon. 18.—John Henry Smith was born at Canbuna, near Kanabville, Ia.

Wed. 20.—Pres. Brigham Young arrived in G. S. L. Valley with the advance portion of his company. Pres. Kimball's division arrived a few days later, and the other companies all reached the Valley in good season.

Sat. 23.—Reuben Brinkworth, who had been deaf and dumb for five years, was restored to his speech and hearing under the administration of the Elders, at Newport, Monmouthshire, England.

Sun. 24.—The ship *Scotlor Prince* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 311 Saints on board, under the direction of L. D. Butler, bound for G. S. L. Valley.

Thurs. 28.—Addison Pratt arrived in G. S. L. City from a five years' mission to the Society Islands, where about twelve hundred persons had been baptized.

October. Sun. 1.—At a public meeting held in G. S. L. City, it was voted to build a council house by tithing labor, and Daniel H. Wells was appointed superintendent of its erection.

Sun. 8.—At a general conference held in the G. S. L. City fort, Brigham Young was unanimously sustained as President of the Church, with Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards as his Counselors.

Mon. 9.—The Nauvoo Temple was burned through the work of an incendiary.

Tues. 10.—Apostle Willard Richards' company arrived in G. S. L. City, having been met by teams from the Valley.

Thurs. 19.—Apostle Amasa M. Lyman's company arrived in G. S. L. City.

Sat. 21.—Oliver Cowdery bore his testimony to the truth of the Book of Mormon, in a conference held at Kanabville, Ia.

November.—The High Council at Kanabville voted to receive Oliver Cowdery back into the Church by baptism, according to his own humble request. Soon afterwards he was baptized, and he made preparation to take a mission to England.

December. Sun. 3.—At a meeting, held in the G. S. L. City fort, fellowship was withdrawn from Apostle Lyman Wight and Bishop Geo. Miller.

1849

During this year Utah Valley was settled by John S. Higbee and others, Tooele Valley by John Rowberry and several others.

and Sanpete Valley by Isaac Morley and company. G. S. L. Valley was surveyed by Capt. Howard Stansbury and Lieutenant John W. Gunnison, according to order from the government. About five hundred wagons and fourteen hundred immigrating Saints arrived in the Valley, besides a number of California emigrants who, during their sojourn among the Saints, were converted to "Mormonism" and remained in the Valley. The five companies of Saints which crossed the plains from the Missouri river to the Valley this season were led by Elders Orson Spencer, Allen Taylor, Elias Richards, Geo. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson. Capt. Dan Jones, with quite a number of Welsh Saints, were included in Geo. A. Smith's company. Elder Wm. Howell commenced to preach the gospel in France. In consequence of the scanty harvest of 1848, breadstuffs and other provisions became very scarce in G. S. L. Valley, and many of the people were compelled to eat raw hides and to dig sego and thistle roots, for months, upon which to subsist. Those persons who had, imparted measurably to those who had not, so that extreme suffering from hunger was avoided.

January.—The first number of *Utah's Seton* (Zion's Trumpet), was issued in the interest of the Church in Wales, as a continuation of *Prophand y Jubil*.

Mon. 1.—John Smith, uncle of the Prophet Joseph, was ordained Patriarch to the whole Church.

—The first \$1 bill of "Valley Currency" was signed by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Thos. Bullock.

Fri. 19.—Marous B. Thorpe, one of Pres. Brigham Young's Pioneers, was murdered in California.

Mon. 22.—Pres. Brigham Young and Thos. Bullock were engaged in setting type for the 50-cent bills of the Valley paper currency. This was the first type setting in G. S. L. Valley.

Mon. 29.—The ship *Zeland* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 358 Saints, bound for G. S. L. Valley, under the presidency of Orson Spencer. It arrived at New Orleans April 2nd, and the emigrants arrived at Kanabville, Iowa, May 17th, having suffered much from cholera while passing up the Missouri river.

February.—The Stake of Zion in G. S. L. Valley was reorganized with Daniel Spencer as president and David Fullmer and Willard Snow counselors. A High Council was also organized, of which the members were: Isaac Morley, Phineas Richards, Shadrach Roundy, Henry G. Sherwood, Tifus Billings, Eleazer Miller, John Vance, Levi Jackson, Ira Eldredge, Elisha H. Groves, Wm. W. Major and Ed-win D. Woolley.

Mon. 5.—This was a very cold day in G.

S. L. City, the thermometer showed 33 degrees F. below zero.

Tues. 6.—The ship *Ashtland* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 187 Saints, under the direction of John Johnson, bound for G. S. L. Valley.

Wed. 7.—The first number of the *Pioneer Guardian*, a semi-monthly four-page newspaper, was published by Apostle Orson Hyde, at Kanabville, Iowa.

—The ship *Henry Wray* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 225 Saints on board, bound for G. S. L. Valley, under the direction of Robert Martin.

Mon. 12.—Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow and Franklin D. Richards were ordained Apostles to fill the vacancies in the Council of Twelve Apostles caused by the reorganization of the First Presidency and the rejection of Lyman Wight.

Wed. 14.—G. S. L. City was divided into nineteen ecclesiastical wards of nine blocks each.

Fri. 16.—The First Presidency and the Apostles, in council assembled, divided the country lying south of G. S. L. City into four Bishop's wards, namely, Canyon Creek (afterwards Sugar House), Mill wood, and South Cottonwood.

Thurs. 22.—At a council meeting held in G. S. L. City, the following Bishops were ordained and set apart to preside in the City wards: David Fairbanks, 1st Ward; John Lowry, 2nd Ward; Christopher Williams, 3rd Ward; Wm. Hickeloooper, 6th Ward; Wm. G. Perkins, 7th Ward; Addison Everett, 8th Ward; Seth Tatt, 9th Ward; David Pettigrew, 10th Ward; Benjamin Covey, 12th Ward; Edward Hunter, 13th Ward; John Murdoch, 14th Ward; Abraham O. Smoot, 15th Ward; Isaac Higbee, 16th Ward; Joseph L. Heywood, 17th Ward and James Hendricks, 19th Ward.

Sun. 25.—The ship *Buena Vista* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 249 Welsh Saints, under the direction of Dan Jones.

Mon. 26.—Work was commenced on the Council House, G. S. L. City.

March.—Provo, Utah Valley, was settled by John S. Higbee and some thirty others. On March 18th a branch of the Church was organized with John S. Higbee as president. During the year the settlers had some trouble with the Indians.

—A post office was established in G. S. L. City, with Joseph L. Heywood as postmaster.

—The Learians arrived at Nauvoo, Ill., and bought the ruins of the Temple, with a view to refit it for school purposes.

Mon. 5.—The ship *Harley* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 220 Saints bound for G. S. L. Valley, under the direction of W. Hulme. It arrived at New Orleans April 28th.

Thurs. 8.—A convention, which was held for three days, convened in G. S. L. City. Before its adjournment a State constitution for its proposed State of Deseret was adopted. Almon W. Babbit was soon after sent as delegate to Congress, with a petition asking for admission into the Union.

Mon. 12.—An election took place for officers of the provisional government of

the State of Deseret. Brigham Young was chosen governor; Willard Richards, secretary; Newel K. Whitney, treasurer; Heber C. Kimball, chief judge; John Taylor and Newel K. Whitney, associate judges; Daniel H. Wells, attorney general; Horace S. Eldredge, marshal; Albert Carrington, assessor and collector of taxes; Joseph L. Heywood, surveyor of highways. Magistrates were also appointed for the several wards.

—The ship *Embleen* sailed from Liverpool, England, with about one hundred Saints, under the direction of Robert Deans, bound for G. S. L. Valley.

Thurs. 15.—John Van Cott sold a peck of potatoes for \$5 in G. S. L. City, which was considered cheap.

Sun. 25.—The first public meeting was held on the Temple Block, G. S. L. City.

Wed. 28.—The Nauvoo Legion was partly reorganized; Daniel H. Wells was appointed major-general. The first company organized was under the command of Capt. George D. Grant, and those who belonged to it were styled "minute men."

April.—The settlers in Utah Valley built a fort near the present site of Provo City.

Sun. 8.—The Fourth Ward, G. S. L. City, was organized with Benjamin Brown as Bishop.

Mon. 9.—The First Presidency issued the "First General Epistle" to the whole Church from G. S. L. Valley. By this time the people in the G. S. L. City fort had commenced to move out to their city lots.

Sat. 5.—Elder Elijah Malin, of Winter Quarters, died of cholera, in St. Louis, Mo., returning from a mission to Pennsylvania.

June. Mon. 11.—Caleb Baldwin, one of the brethren who had been imprisoned with the Prophet Joseph in Liberty jail, Mo., died in G. S. L. City.

Sat. 16.—Parties from the east en route for the California gold mines began to arrive in the Valley, and during the summer they traveled through by thousands. They brought all kinds of merchandise, wagons, tools and farming implements, etc., which were sold to the Saints below original cost, in exchange for provisions.

July.—Elder William Howell visited France and began to preach the gospel; he baptized the first person on July 30th, at Havre, and during the remainder of the year he baptized a few more. Among the number was a Baptist preacher about sixty years old.

Mon. 2.—The General Assembly of the Provisional State of Deseret met for the first time in G. S. L. City.

Sat. 21.—The first endowment in G. S. L. Valley was given to Addison Pratt on Ensign Peak.

Tues. 24.—The first celebration to commemorate the entrance of the Pioneers into G. S. L. Valley was held in G. S. L. City.

August. Fri. 24.—Wm. W. Phelps ascended to the top of Mount Nebo, south of Utah Valley, to make scientific observations.

Tues. 28.—Captain Howard Stansbury and party of surveyors arrived in G. S. L.